

### 1. Topical delivery of codrugs.

Walters, Kenneth A.; Shimizu, Robert; Ashton, Paul; Cynkowska, Grazyna; Cynkowski, Tadeusz; Gauthier, Eric.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PRE-GRANT PUBLICATION  
2008.

Source: [Scirus](#)

[Show Abstract](#)

patno:US20080107720...antiinflammatory compounds (NSAIDs), antibiotic compounds, anti-fungal compounds...antiinflammatory compounds (NSAIDs), antibiotic compounds, anti-fungal compounds...diluent, a dispersant, or a surfactant. In certain embodiments, the...an anti-inflammatory, an antibiotic, an anti-fungal, an antiviral...

### 2. Therapeutic Treatment Methods.

Reading, Christopher L.; Ahlem, Clarence N.; Auci, Dominick L.; Dowding, Charles; Frincke, James M.; Li, Mei; Page, Theodore M.; (...); White, Steven K.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE PRE-GRANT PUBLICATION  
2007.

Source: [Scirus](#)

[Show Abstract](#)

patno:US20070275938The invention relates to the use of compounds to ameliorate or treat a condition such as a cystic fibrosis, neutropenia or other exemplified conditions. Exemplary compounds that can be used include 3 $\beta$ -hydroxy-17 $\beta$ -aminoandrost-5-ene, ...

### 3. Solubilizing Excipients in Oral and Injectable Formulations

Robert G Strickley.

Pharmaceutical Research; New York (0724-8741)

Feb 2004. Vol.21,Iss.2;p.201

Source: [ProQuest](#)

[Show Abstract](#)

A review of commercially available oral and injectable solution formulations reveals that the solubilizing excipients include water-soluble organic solvents (polyethylene glycol 300, polyethylene glycol 400, ethanol, propylene glycol, glycerin, N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, dimethylacetamide, and dimethylsulfoxide), non-ionic surfactants (Cremophor EL, Cremophor RH 40, Cremophor RH 60, d-alpha-tocopherol polyethylene glycol 1000 succinate, polysorbate 20, polysorbate 80, Solutol HS 15, sorbitan monooleate, poloxamer 407, Labrafil M-1944CS, Labrafil M-2125CS, Labrasol, Gellucire 44/14, Softigen 767, and mono- and di-fatty acid esters of PEG 300, 400, or 1750), water-insoluble lipids (castor oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, olive oil, peanut oil, peppermint oil, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, hydrogenated vegetable oils, hydrogenated soybean oil, and medium-chain triglycerides of coconut oil and palm seed oil), organic liquids/semi-solids (beeswax, d-alpha-tocopherol, oleic acid, medium-chain mono- and diglycerides), various cyclodextrins (alpha-cyclodextrin, beta-cyclodextrin, hydroxypropyl-beta-cyclodextrin, and sulfobutylether-beta-cyclodextrin), and phospholipids (hydrogenated soy phosphatidylcholine, distearoylphosphatidylglycerol, L-alpha-dimyristoylphosphatidylcholine, L-alpha-dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol). The chemical techniques to solubilize water-insoluble drugs for oral and injection administration include pH adjustment, cosolvents, complexation, microemulsions, self-emulsifying drug delivery systems, micelles, liposomes, and emulsions.

[STIC Full Text Retrieval Options](#)